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APPLICATION NO.		FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
10/663,320	10/663,320 09/16/2003		Matthew B. Buczek	13DV-13124 1327 (07783-0149-2)		
31450	7590	09/01/2006		EXAMINER		
MCNEES 100 PINE S		CE & NURICK LL	JOLLEY, KIRSTEN			
P.O. BOX			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
HARRISBU	URG, PA	17108-1166	1762			
				DATE MAILED: 09/01/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Applica	tion No.	Applicant(s)						
			320	BUCZEK ET AL.						
	Office Action Summary	Examin	er	Art Unit						
		Kirsten	C. Jolley	1762						
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this commun or Reply	ication appears on t	he cover sheet with the	correspondence addr	ess					
A SHOWHIC - Externafter - If NC - Failu Any (ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD F CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE Management of time may be available under the provisions SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this common period for reply is specified above, the maximum state of the common period for reply is specified above, the maximum state of the common period for reply received by the Office later than three months are departed term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	IAILING DATE OF of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no nunication. atutory period will apply and will, by statute, cause the a	THIS COMMUNICATIO event, however, may a reply be till will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from application to become ABANDONI	N. mely filed the mailing date of this comr ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).						
Status										
1)	Responsive to communication(s) file	nd on 22 June 2006								
, <u> </u>		2b)□ This action is								
<u> </u>	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is									
٠,١	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.									
Dispositi	on of Claims	•								
<u> </u>	4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>17-19,21-23,26-28,30-32,34,36,38 and 39</u> is/are pending in the application.									
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.									
	Claim(s) is/are allowed.									
_	Claim(s) <u>17-19,21-23,26-28,30-32,34,36,38 and 39</u> is/are rejected.									
7)	Claim(s) is/are objected to.									
8)[Claim(s) are subject to restrict	tion and/or election	requirement.							
Applicati	on Papers									
9)	The specification is objected to by the	e Examiner.								
	The drawing(s) filed on is/are:		b) objected to by the	Examiner.						
,	Applicant may not request that any object									
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including	the correction is requ	ired if the drawing(s) is of	ojected to. See 37 CFR	1.121(d).					
11)	The oath or declaration is objected to	by the Examiner. I	Note the attached Office	e Action or form PTO	-152.					
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119									
a)[Acknowledgment is made of a claim All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority 2. Certified copies of the priority 3. Copies of the certified copies application from the Internation see the attached detailed Office action	documents have be documents have be of the priority docur nal Bureau (PCT R	een received. een received in Applicat ments have been receiv ule 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National St	age					
2) Notice 3) Inform	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (Pnation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or No(s)/Mail Date	-	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal R 6) Other:	•	52)					

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Claims 17-19, 21-23, 26-28, 30-32, 34, 36, and 38-39 remain rejected under 35 USC 112, 1. 1st paragraph. The 37 CFR 1.132 Declaration filed June 22, 2006 has been considered. However it is the Examiner's position that the limitation "the particles being physically separated from one another" in claims 17, 26, and 32 remains non-enabled in the specification. While the Declaration states that "The physical separation of the particles within the coating medium is due to the surface tension of the selected particle and the viscosity of the coating medium," the specification and Declaration provide no indication of how to choose a surface tension and viscosity resulting in physical separation of particles, what are exemplary values or ranges would provide the claimed separation, etc. An artisan having ordinary skill in the art would not know, using the disclosure as a guide, what specific materials and conditions are required to make the coating medium such that a barrier layer is formed around the particles resulting in physical separation. It is the Examiner's position that not every combination of a non-metallic medium having non-spherical metal particles therein would result in a fluid condition where the particles are all physically separated from one another. The description on pages 14 and 15 (cited in the Declaration) provides no mention of the physical separation of particles, much less selecting a surface tension of the selected particle and viscosity of the coating medium such that physical separation is achieved. As stated before, there is no teaching how to make the claimed invention, specifically how to make and maintain the particles physically separated from one another.

Further, MPEP 716.09 states:

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Once the examiner has established a *prima facie* case of lack of enablement, the burden falls on the applicant to present persuasive arguments, supported by suitable proofs where necessary, that one skilled in the art would have been able to make and use the claimed invention using the disclosure as a guide. *In re Brandstadter*, 484 F.2d 1395, 179 USPQ 286 (CCPA 1973). Evidence to supplement a specification which on its face appears deficient under 35 U.S.C. 112 must establish that the information which must be read into the specification to make it complete would have been known to those of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Howarth*, 654 F.2d 103, 210 USPQ 689 (CCPA 1981) (copies of patent specifications which had been opened for inspection in Rhodesia, Panama, and Luxembourg prior to the U.S. filing date of the applicant were not sufficient to overcome a rejection for lack of enablement under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph).

Affidavits or declarations presented to show that the disclosure of an application is sufficient to one skilled in the art are not acceptable to establish facts which the specification itself should recite. *In re Buchner*, 929 F.2d 660, 18 USPQ2d 1331 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (Expert described how he would construct elements necessary to the claimed invention whose construction was not described in the application or the prior art; this was not sufficient to demonstrate that such construction was well-known to those of ordinary skill in the art.); *In re Smyth*, 189 F.2d 982, 90 USPQ 106 (CCPA 1951).

Affidavits or declarations purporting to explain the disclosure or to interpret the disclosure of a pending application are usually not considered. *In re Oppenauer*, 143 F.2d 974, 62 USPQ 297 (CCPA 1944).

For these reasons, the 35 USC 112, 1st paragraph rejections are maintained.

As stated in the final Office action, it is noted that the rejections over Baldi in view of Masumoto et al. set forth in the first Office action may be re-instated if the claim limitation "the particles being physically separated from one another" is deleted from the claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

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- 3. Claims 17-19, 21-23, 26-28, 30-32, 34, 36, and 38-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. In claims 17, 26, and 32, lines 15-16 of each, the limitation "the particles being physically separated from one another" is not enabled in the specification. Upon close review of the specification, it is the Examiner's position that there is no teaching how to make the claimed invention, specifically how to make and maintain the particles physically separated from one another. It is noted that Figure 10 (which is the only figure depicting the claimed embodiment) illustrates that the particles are physically separated from one another, as argued by Applicant, however there is nothing in the specification enabling an artisan having ordinary skill in the art how or why the claimed separation of particles in a fluid medium would be achieved. In a typical fluid medium containing non-spherical metal particles, at least some of the particles would be touching or abutting since the particles are randomly mixed in the fluid.
- 4. Claims 17-19, 21-23, 26-28, 30-32, 34, 36, and 38-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. In claims 17, 26, and 32, lines 15-16 of each, the phrase "the particles being physically separated from one another" added in the amendment of July 11, 2005 appears to be new matter. Since separation of particles is not

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discussed in the specification, it appears that the particle separation illustrated in Figure 10 is merely an exemplary drawing and not limiting of the invention. For this reason, the claim limitation "the particles being physically separated from one another" remains rejected as being new matter.

Conclusion

5. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kirsten C. Jolley whose telephone number is 571-272-1421. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Wednesday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Timothy Meeks can be reached on 571-272-1423. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Kirsten C Jolley

Primary Examiner

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kcj